

## YOUNG "SPUGS" MAKE MATRIMONIAL TRIP

Eighty "Adamless" Girls, However, Get Lesson in Natural History.

### MAN GUIDE LEADS PARTY

First Social Affair of Vacation Fund Fails, as Bronx Bears and Monkeys Look On with Indifference.

The first social affair of the matrimonial bureau of the Vacation Savings Fund—a trip to the Bronx Park Zoological Gardens yesterday afternoon—was a great success as a natural history lesson for the eighty girls who went, and they seemed to have a good time, too. But as a promoter of marriages it fell flat. Poor Miss Elizabeth Marbury. She it was who, at a recent meeting of the Spugs—the Spugs being an outgrowth of the Vacation Savings Fund—spoke in a heartfelt way to the girls about the hardships of an unmarried woman, and then urged all who contemplated taking this trip to the park to "bring somebody's brother along." And not one of the eighty girls brought anybody's brother, except two or three, who brought their own, and the other brothers weren't more than four or five years old.

An attempt was made by reporters to find out from the girls themselves why the expedition was so Adamless, for some of them were so pretty that it seemed as if any number of other girls' brothers would have been glad to come. And there was Miss Marbury's invitation, backed by Miss Anne Morgan's emphatic endorsement of marriage as a good thing for girls.

So at odd times, as the party struggled through the monkey house or gazed upon the happily mated birds in the birdhouse, reporters tried to find out how the girls felt. But it was no use. Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, who chaperoned the expedition, wouldn't let them talk.

"Well," one slim young thing began to tell a reporter, "there is a young fellow—that is, John—want—but there. We've never been let bring our fellows to the fund dances, or the Spug parties—Miss Smith scolded us if we did so—"

At this point the slim young thing caught Miss Smith's eye upon her, and she turned her blushing attention to an imperturbable old bachelor brown bear. Well, anyhow, there were no brothers on that trip, and the one man in the party was the bushy, blushing and ingenious young guide with whom Director Hornaday furnished Miss Smith.

That poor guide! Evidently he had never had so many of the fair sex hanging on to him words before. Eighty women, most of them young, clustering about him, chasing him eagerly from bear pit to beaver pond, from buffalo run to monkey house, calling in frantic tones whenever they lost sight of him:

"Where is that man? Oh, dear, where is that man?"

Mostly he bore up pretty well, but there were moments when he evidently had an acute sense of how much he resembled Brigham Young out for an airing with his family, and then he nearly went under. The eighty girls, with Miss Smith, started from the office of the Vacation Savings Fund, at No. 16 West 40th street, at noon, and had luncheon in the boat-house at Bronx Park. It was about 2 o'clock when they annexed the guide and started on their round of calls on the animals. Most of these gentry received them indifferently. The bears turned their backs when Miss Smith tried to photograph them. Maybe they knew that cameras are not allowed in Bronx Park. The buffalo humped themselves wearily as the bushy young guide catalogued their habits for the education of the eighty eager young women, and, in fact, the only creature out there who showed any emotion was Baldy, the highbrow of the monkey house. Baldy, on beholding the approach of what looked like a delegation from a female seminary, with the blushing guide in their midst, spread his arms out through the bars of his cage as far as they would go and shook his head most sadly. But whether he was sorry for the guide or sorry to see so much female loveliness, unattended, Baldy's inscrutable countenance did not reveal.

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## WOMAN'S LAW CATCHES DODGING FATHERS

Court of Appeals Compels Support of Children Despite "No Alimony" Divorce Decree—Mrs. Marion Stopped Loophole.

Congratulations are being showered on Mrs. Jeanne B. Marion, attorney at law, by her friends in the legal profession and women's clubs, because of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals upholding her amendment to the New York State divorce laws. Under the statute, as amended by Mrs. Marion's bill, passed in 1908, fathers of children of divorced couples are compelled to support their offspring even if the divorce decree did not provide for alimony. Many actions already have been brought under this amended act, but it was not until the present term of the highest state court that the validity of the law was considered.

The ruling was made on the application of Mrs. Mary E. White, who asked that William W. White, whom she divorced in 1905, be made pecuniarily responsible for the maintenance and education of their son, Leroy W. White. No provision for alimony or support of the child was made in the decree. Mrs. White said in a petition that she had supported herself and child for seven years, but had become destitute and unable to bear the expense any longer. She applied to the Supreme Court for an amendment of the decree, so as to compel her former husband to supply the funds necessary to support the boy and finish his education.

Gained Award of \$6 a Week. Six dollars a week was granted to her "permanently or until the further order or direction of the court." White appealed, contending the Supreme Court had no power to amend the original divorce judgment. In referring to the part of the decree that gave the custody of the boy to his mother, but which made no provision for his maintenance, the Court of Appeals said:

"This was in effect that the defendant, as the father of the child, had so far as the rights of a parent are to be no longer entitled to the general right to support and maintain such child in his own home, but it in no manner relieved him from the obligation which the parent owes to the state to support his own lawful issue, however loosely or inadequately that obligation may be defined."

Not could the omission of a provision in the judgment to maintain the child operate to eschew the state from subsequently compelling the defendant to discharge this obligation, either directly or by means of an amendment of the judgment in the original action upon proper notice. By not insisting upon the provisions of law for her own support and maintenance, the plaintiff waived that right. But this adjudication is not binding upon the children. It does not abrogate the father's duty to support his child, at least not when the mother is no longer able to afford such support, and the particular manner of support is left to the discretion of the court. The enforcement of this obligation on the part of the father ought not to be impeded except by express constitutional provision.

No Right to Escape Obligation. Because the defendant has been permitted to escape the obligations of parent-

hood for a period of seven years does not give him a vested right to continue to do so, and we are clearly of opinion that the court was authorized by the provisions of Section 1-22 of the Code of Civil Procedure to amend the judgment and to enforce the obligations which the defendant owed the child of the marriage and the state.

Mrs. Marion's Public Career. Born in Denmark, Mrs. Marion has had a striking career in this city. When she first entered business she was stenographer to John D. Archbold, the much-sought Miss Katherine Harrison, secretary to the late H. H. Rogers, at that time being the only other woman employed at No. 26 Broadway. From Archbold's office she entered the government service in Brooklyn, and became the first woman stenographer ever to serve in a United States court.

After Mrs. Marion studied law, and for the last fifteen months has been Mayor Gaynor's confidential stenographer. Her home is at No. 121 East 22d street, where she is an ardent suffragist and came into prominence last summer by shirking her summer home at Long Beach.

Joint Debate on Votes. Suffragists and Antis Get Ten Minutes Apiece.

There will be an evening of suffrage debate at the Metropolitan Temple, at Seventh avenue and 14th street, to-night. Mrs. Marie Tenney Howe, leader of the 25th Assembly District for the Woman Suffrage party, will preside, and four suffrage and four anti-suffrage speakers will hold forth for ten minutes apiece. Miss Fela La Follette will explain that she is a suffragist because she "believes in home and marriage." No one can say that she is one of those spinsters who go around talking of marriage when they don't know anything about it, for although she is known by her maiden name, she is married to George Middleton, the playwright.

Mrs. Robert McVicker will tell the audience that she is an anti because she "believes in home and marriage." That they believe in men will be advanced as perfectly good reasons by Miss Charlotte E. Rowe that she is an anti and by Mrs. Harriet Laidlaw that she is a suffragist. The other speakers will be Miss Alice Hill Chittenden and Miss Minnie Bunson, anti, and Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson, anti, and Miss Elizabeth Freeman, anti.

Eight o'clock sharp is the hour.



MRS. JEANNE B. MARION  
Attorney-at-law, whose amendment to divorce law aids children.

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Mrs. Marion's bill changing the law was introduced in the 1908 session by Senator Saxe and Assemblyman Tombs, the latter a man a student in Mrs. Marion's class at the New York University.

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## VENUS DE MILO AT A SUFFRAGIST RALLY

But She Is Unharmful, and "Victory" Still Spreads Its Wings at Museum.

### POLICE SERGEANT QUAILS

Fifth Avenue Coaches Stop to Listen to Votes-for-Women Plea and Morgan Collection Is Ignored.

The suffragettes marched upon the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday afternoon with no, not bricks. Be calm. Not a brick was thrown, not a thing was harmed. Every treasure in the museum is intact this morning, so far as the suffragettes are concerned.

The museum's replica of the Venus de Milo remains whole, the Victory still spreads her wings on the prow of her ship, not one of J. Pierpont Morgan's pictures is ripped out of its frame, there isn't a spot of acid on any of the rare embroideries. The only things that were jarred were the feelings of two or three museum attendants, who had heard how the British museum was closed to protect its treasures from the fierce suffragettes, and so experienced some terror when they saw the votes-for-women banners flying outside.

Oh, yes, and there was some injury to the pride of two policemen, who thought they'd break up the meeting, but went down hard before Dr. Mary Halton's smile.

The meeting was in full swing when the policemen appeared. Dr. Halton, leader of the 25th Assembly District for the Woman Suffrage party, in whose fertile brain originated the idea that it would be grand to tell the people who were going to see the J. Pierpont Morgan collection of paintings how much she wanted the vote. Well, Dr. Halton was orating from the automobile loaned her by Dr. Morris Carpenter, of the Holland House, and at least two thousand perfectly good art lovers were being deflected from their course museum-ward by their anxiety to hear what a woman could be saying out there in the street.

And Dundee, Miss Elizabeth Becker's suffrage dog, was contributing barks to the cause, and Miss Ida Almqvist and Miss Gwendolyn Brooks and other pretty girls were circulating around getting signatures for the cause, when Sergeant Tracy, of the 25th Precinct, pushed his way in, followed by a plump young patrolman.

"What's this?" said the sergeant. "Can't allow any but religious meetings on Sunday."

"Suffrage is religion," a tense young suffragette informed him, but the sergeant didn't see it that way.

"Show your permit," he growled.

By this time Dr. Halton had got down from her perch and turned the battery of her smiles upon the sergeant. She told him she had asked permission of Captain Henry, and Captain Henry said he liked the suffragettes so much that he would even unloose his purse strings for them, and that they could hold all the meetings they liked in his precinct.

Sergeant Tracy swelled with offended pride and said that Captain Henry was in the 25th Precinct, and what had that to do with the 25th Precinct he wanted to know? Dr. Halton said Police Headquarters had told her to call up Captain Henry, and she was awfully sorry. Sergeant Tracy growled and Dr. Halton smiled and the crowd grew and grew to vast proportions. At last the officers turned away.

"Well, call up Headquarters and ask about this," they said. But they never came back.

Mrs. J. Remington Charter, the next speaker, captured the audience with her first words.

"I am an English suffragette," she cried. "I have done time in English jails again and again for the cause."

"Hooraay!" the crowd cried, and two Fifth avenue coaches stopped to listen.

"We are told that the men will take care of the women," she said. "That is a lie. I don't complain for myself, I have a good husband. But men, I have been working among the striking girls on the East Side—girls who worked at their trade for from \$3 to \$6 a week. What happens to girls who work for that starvation wage? Can you blame them if they go on the street? Hear the truth, men! There are thirty-five thousand women in New York City selling their bodies because you won't pay them a living wage for honest work."

But a woman is going to get the vote and change this. If we don't we'll get it, and God help you men then, for we'll knock the stuffing out of you! And God give me grace to be here to help!"

Many tall silk hats were seen in the crowd, which so relished the speeches that it wouldn't disperse even when the meeting was formally closed.

Dr. Halton at last called a policeman to tell the people to go, for she was afraid to leave the automobile with the crowd around it, and Dr. Carpenter, who brought them up, had gone off to play golf and couldn't be found to take charge of his car.

TUG TO MEET MRS. BLATCH

On Board Will Be One Hundred Suffragist "Souls."

When Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who has been resting in the Bahamas, arrives down the Bay this morning on the steamship Monterey, she will be met by a delegation from the Woman's Political Union. The organization has chartered a tug that will hold one hundred souls, and some members have baked a birthday cake, yesterday being Mrs. Blatch's birthday.

The Monterey is expected to dock at the unlighted hour of 8 o'clock, and the tug will have to leave the pier about 7, so the suffragists who go to meet Mrs. Blatch will have to miss their morning nap. "However," Mrs. Norah Blatch de Forest, her daughter, said yesterday, "a little thing like getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning doesn't faze a suffragist."

Mrs. Blatch will on landing go to the Grand Central Terminal and take a train for Albany, where the suffrage bill is to come up in the Senate to-night and in the Assembly on Tuesday.

Senator Wagner, who was in New York on Saturday, had a conference about the bill with Miss Mary Garrett Hay, city chairman of the Woman Suffrage party, and Miss Harriet May Mills, president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. He asked them whether they would prefer the clause requiring the naturalization of foreign born women, as it is required of men, before they are allowed to vote, but back in the bill, from which it was dropped by the Legislature.

The question was considered by the cooperative committee, representing the various suffrage societies of New York, and it decided for the naturalization clause.

MALLORY LINER FLOATED.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 19.—After being on a reef near Tortugas for several days, the Mallory Line steamer Colorado was floated last night and proceeded to Galveston.

## 5,000 LIVES SAVED TO THE STATE LAST YEAR

Death Rate of 14.6 a Thousand Lowest Ever Known, Says Health Commissioner.

### VIOLENCE KILLED 9,700

Homicides Numbered 1,445 and 1,330 Were Suicides—Opposition to Vaccination Called Cause of Smallpox Spread.

Albany, Jan. 19.—New York State's death rate for 1912—14.6 a 1,000 population—was the lowest ever known in the state. According to statistics for 1912, these figures indicate a saving of more than five thousand lives. The rate for 1903 was 15.3; for 1904 it was 18. The highest mortality was in the maritime district and the lowest in the Southern Tier. In submitting this information to the Legislature State Commissioner of Health Porter says:

Public health is a purchasable commodity. The magnificent achievements of Colonel Gorgas in the Canal Zone can be duplicated in every hamlet in New York State whenever the people of the community make up their minds to have it so. The public health of the state is the aggregate of the public health of its cities, villages and towns, many of which make very small appropriations for health work. We owe a debt of gratitude to the health officers throughout the state for their self-sacrificing efforts, for which they are poorly compensated.

Contributing factors to the prevailing good health of the people of the state, Commissioner Porter says in his report, include the successful operation of the cold storage law and the laws governing the pollution of streams, the enlargement of the work of the state laboratory, the courses of instruction for health officers, an active campaign against tuberculosis conducted by the State Charities Aid Association, educational campaigns against preventable and contagious diseases, sanitary institutes held in various parts of the state and a course of lectures on sanitary science and public health carried on with the co-operation of Cornell University.

No serious epidemics of the more common diseases have occurred during the year, says the report. The "mild character of the disease" and "the opposition to vaccination" are cited as causes for smallpox "persisting through the state."

Infantile paralysis has been prevalent in Buffalo and adjoining territory. The number of cases of scarlet fever has been reduced and those reported have been mild. Measles was "very prevalent," but cases of diphtheria have shown a decrease.

Two "bad outbreaks" of typhoid fever, forty-nine cases of tetanus and one outbreak of trachoma have been reported. The department has recommended the quarantine and isolation of all cases of pneumonia.

In summarizing the vital statistics Commissioner Porter says that prior to 1890 the death rate was never less than 18 per thousand population. During 1912 tuberculosis caused 13,000 deaths, a decrease over previous years, the urban mortality from this disease being 154 and the rural 119 per 100,000 population.

Influenza as the immediate cause of death decreased, almost one-half during the year, and the number of cases of diphtheria was the smallest of any year on record. Typhoid fever caused 1,135 deaths, scarlet fever 80, measles 1,000 and smallpox 3—two in New York City and one in Delaware County.

There were 5,000 deaths from violence, 1,330 from suicide and 1,445 homicides, making one death per 100,000 population due to accidents and violence. Of unusual causes of death there were 1 from leprosy, 2 from pellagra, 2 from anthrax, 5 from rabies, 5 from glanders, 100 from tetanus and 20 from infantile paralysis. The death rate from cancer was reported as "still on the increase."

Recommendations are made for a revision of the public health law as affecting the State Department of Health and the local boards of health, for increasing the educational work of the department, for additional amendments to the cold storage law and for the extension of "some form of sanitary protection of watersheds."

CHRISTIANITY IN POLITICS

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks Delivers Address at New Rochelle.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, expert of the United States Industrial Commission and head of the department of politics at New York University, made an address at the New Rochelle Forum yesterday on "The Christian Basis of Political Reform," in which he declared that all the political reforms of the twentieth century would be founded on the doctrines laid down by Christ.

"If people are going to accomplish much in political reforms," said Professor Jenks, "they must not seek to get something for themselves, but to do something for the community. This doctrine is taken by all advanced political thinkers, and it is the platform of democracy in the best sense of the word. Christ believed in not reforming society by force. The results attained by His methods were greater than those of Alexander or Napoleon."

The motives that he had are the motives every leader must have if he is going to be successful in political reform."

At the end of the address Henry M. Lester, president of the Huguenot Association, asked if the speaker thought a Christian could stand for political office under the present political system as a candidate for the good he could do the people. Professor Jenks replied: "That question comes up frequently. Men who have been most successful in securing, holding and using political office are men who are called to accept the nomination because of services they have rendered the people or because their character has shown that they will render service to the public."

"Many men to get office cannot use this kind of methods. I believe that the next nominee for Mayor of New York City will be a man whom the organization feels that the people believe wants to serve the people far more than he wants the office."

J. A. HENNESSY ENTERTAINED.

The staff of "The New York Press" entertained John A. Hennessy, former managing editor of the paper, at the Press Club early yesterday morning.

The members presented Mr. Hennessy with a hunting outfit, including a fine shotgun with exquisitely engraved plates. James C. Garrison, managing editor of "The Press," made the presentation speech. A breakfast and an entertainment followed.

## WORKED HER WAY TO TOP IN THE TELEPHONE BUSINESS

Miss Margaret Hyatt, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the Chicago Telephone Company, Tells of Plums for Bright "Hello Girls."

By Isabel Stephen.

Margaret M. Hyatt, assistant traffic superintendent of the Chicago Telephone Company, came to America when she was a little girl. Her family had relatives and friends in the new country, and from the time she began to understand the conversation in the home circle she heard of the wonderful opportunities which were there to be had for the seeking.

Little Margaret was therefore fertile material for the American spirit when she came over, and when she reached her fourteenth year she set about to find for herself a road to success. A friend advised her to secure a position with the Chicago Telephone Company.

"It appeared to be an open door of opportunity," she said recently, "and I was glad to enter. There was nothing unusual or spectacular in my advancement. Promotion came step by step, beginning as operator, promoted by successive steps to supervisor, assistant chief operator, chief operator and manager."

When a new position was offered it never occurred to me to reject it because of the added work or responsibility. The larger field of action simply meant greater opportunity. I had a capacity for hard work, and enjoyed having something to do that required concentration and close attention. For any measure of success that I can claim, first place must be given to early home training, which had instilled into my mind the injunction: 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do do it with all thy might,' so that it seemed the natural thing to give of my best in performing any task, and telephone work was sufficiently interesting to make participation in its development a pleasure."

"The position of manager of a telephone exchange is one that has been occupied almost exclusively by men, but my superiors considered that I had shown ability in the lower positions, and they asked me for promotion to this higher one, and I was given charge of the largest telephone exchange in Chicago, one of the largest and busiest in the world. I held this position for several years, and was recently promoted to an advisory position on the staff of the superintendent."

"I believe telephone work is a very good school for girls. A telephone office is one of the safest places in which a young girl can be in the business world. She is guarded from temptation and her welfare is always considered, while the compensation is equal to, and in many cases exceeds, that given in other lines of business. She is trained in a profession that secures employment wherever she may be. Should an operator in Boston find it necessary to locate in San Francisco, arrangements may be made for her employment in advance, so that when she arrives in the Western city she can at once enter upon her duties."

"There is a very large field for beginners in this work, and employment is easily secured by application to any of the telephone companies. The age at which girls are employed is sixteen years and over. It has been found that young girls learn the work much more readily than older ones."

"The requirements for a successful telephone operator are about the same as those needed in any other business. She must have good health; that is essential. She should have a fair education, preferably high school, although this is not an absolute necessity. Any girl who is ambitious may by observation and home study qualify, even though her education is elementary, but she will find it more difficult than her more fortunate sister